Our Callao Correspondence. CALLAO, June 27, 1856. All Play and no Work-Grand Dinner and Ball of the American Residents in Honor of Independence Day-Rapid Passages of French Clip-pers-Politics-Health of Callao - Fourth of Juy Ball at the Chinchas, &c., &c.

But little worthy of note has transpired within the limits of Callao during the last fifteen days. We have to notice an unusual number of feast days, which have proved, as usual, great drawbacks upon business of every kind. Proessions, music, fireworks and masquerades have been the order of the day. St. John's day was celebrated by the Masons in good style.

The Americans in Callao are making great prepa rations for a grand dinner to be given on the Fourth of July, and in the evening we are to have a splendid ball. The measure was started by our highly esteemed Consul, the Hon. William Miles, of Baltimore, and if we presume the affair will be conducted with his usual judgment and taste. The Committee of Arrangements will consist of one gentleman from each of the four quarters of the United States. As our friends at home would be pleased to know how Americans in foreign ports spend their country's national day, we will endeavor to furnish them with full particulars of our celebra 2ion in Callao.

You will see by the shipping list that ships are pouring in upon us in larger numbers than for the past twelve months. The American ships from San Francisco are making good passages, and especially those which take the eastern passage. From Europe the French clippers are beating the world. Severa passages have been made by French ships from Havie inside of sixty-five days. Ships are having very good dispatch at the islands,

are having very good dispatch at the islands, and many of the present fleet are making arrangements to sail thence direct. Everything that a ship needs may be obtained at the islands from Messra Crosby & Co.'s storeship. Messra Riddell and Crosby, the gentlemen who represent Messra Crosby & Co. at the Chinchas, have been, during their short residence at the island, of much service to shipmasters, in the way of dispatching their ships. They are spoken of in the highest terms by all who have any dealings with them.

In politics everything is quiet, but as the summer months are over and the people are leaving their summer residences at Chorillos—the business men to attend to their business, and the government officers to look after State affairs—we presume something may soon turn up to cause some little excitement in the political history of Peru. The Chamber of Deputies have much unfinished work on hand, besides which loud cries are heard daily from all parts of the country for reform in almost every branch of the government. Sometimes it seems to us, who have lived in other lands, as though the people of this country were waking up to a sense of their debased condition. It needs but a leading spirit at their head and Peru would yet be redeemed, and that such a spirit will yet appear among them we do not for a moment doubt. Would that he were now so near us that we might with one united voice cry out, "See the conquering here comes."

hero comes."

The health of Callao is good at present, and the weather cool and delightful. We have just heard that the American ships at the Chinchas intend giving a grand ball on the evening of the Fourth of July. There are about twenty American ladies in the fleet and the number is increasing daily. Yankee sailors are good Americans wherever they go, and are an honor to our country and the flag under which they sail.

CALLAO, June 27, 1856. Adventure at Sea-Terrible Suffering of Part of the Crew of the American Whale Ship Corio

On the 2d of April the American whale ship Coriolanus, of Mystic, Connecticut, Captain Gwynne, being off Staten Land, sent a boat on shore containing Mr. George Kenworthy, mate, and five seamen to look for a harbor, which had been visited on a previous voyage both by Captain Gwynne and Mr. Kenworthy, for the purpose of procuring wood pre-paratory to a six week's cruise amoung the Falkland slands on the homeward passage. Mr. Kenworthy spent the day in a vain search for the harbor, an luded that he had landed upon the wrong side of the island. Night coming on, and there being a head wind and cross sea, he concluded to remain on hore till morning, as at sundown the ship was no in sight. The next day, and the next, and the next, he launched his boat and pulled to sea in search of the ship, but no ship could be seen. Horrible ndeed was their situation. Here they were, on a apparently uninhabited island, in the depth of win er, with neither provisions, wood, water or fire. Their suffering was extreme, and on the second week after leaving the ship two of the unfortunates froze were buried on the beach. Their names nio Braver, a Portuguese.

After being on the island nearly five weeks, sui fering everything but death, (and they say that death itself would at times have been welcome,) all of which time they subsisted on raw seal meat, the American ship S. Gildersleeve, of New York, Capt. Brown, hove in sight, and with the assistance of In dians (none of whom had they seen till this last day,) dians (none of whom had they seen till this last day,) they launched their boat, and after a hard pull succeeded in reaching her in an almost perishing condition. They were taken on board, and treated with the greatest kindness by Capt. Brown and his officers, and their wants cared for. They arrived at this port on the 12th inst., and there of the survivors were placed in the hospital by the American Consul at this place: one of them has lost his toes, and the others have suffered all that is possible for men to endure and still live.

Mr. Kenworthy says, that for two days after leaving the ship it blew hard, and he thinks the ship may have been dismasted, or lost some of her spars at least. He supposes this to be the reason that she did not return and look after them. He had been with Captain Gwynne for many years, and speaks

at least. He supposes this to be the reason that she did not return and look after them. He had been with Captain Gwynne for many years, and speaks of him in the highest terms. The poor fellows will be well cared for, and as soon as they have recruited a little they will be sent home by our Consul. At the time the boat left the Coriolanus she had on board seventeen hundred barrels of whale oil. Capt. Gwynne's intentions were to cruise for a month or six weeks among the Falklands, and then make a straight wake for home. As he was unsuccessful in his attempt to find wood, he may have altered his mind. In this case, the ship may be in the United States ere this reaches you. Mr. Kenworthy, on behalf of himself and his companions, desires through this medium to return thanks to Capt. Brown, of the S. Gildersleeve and his officers, for their kindness to them, and hopes that, should any of them ever be similarly circumstanced, they too may meet with some good Samaritan at whose hands they will receive the attention they may need.

P. S.—Bince writing the above, Capt. C. W. Kerlin, of the ship James Browne, of Philadelphia, on behalf of his owners, has offered Mr. Kenworthy a free passage to the United States, which he has accepted. The James Browne sailed to-day, June 22. This is but another of the many acts of generosity for which American shipmasters have ever been noted. As Mr. Kenworthy arrived here perfectly destitute and among strangers, Capt. Kerlin and his officers have kindly offered to share their wardrobes with him, and will endeavor to make him comfortable during the passage home. For such a deed of kindness to a shipmate in distress, the only reward they ask or expect to receive, is the knowledge of the fact that they are "doing as they would be done by."

by." It is hoped that the Utica, N. Y., and Connectica

The Fier Contest.—They are going to have a grand fire department show in New Haven the coming fall, as well as in this city. Our parade will take place the 13th of October—the date of theirs is not mentioned. But at New Haven a novelty is to be introduced into the programme of proceedings. A trial of fire engines is to be made, open to all comers, and a new engine, in running order, valued at \$1,000, is the prize offered to the company doing the best service. Here is a capital chance for some of our ambitious firemen. They are not easily beaten, and the victor in this case is to take home the prize. New Haven builds some powerful engines, and they throw water remarkably well. They excelled one or two New York ones some time ago in a match, but we are satisfied it occurred by accident, and in a fair struggle we are convinced that our people could "take them down." At any rate, the trial is worth attending to, and we presume will be attended to in a proper manner.—Messenger.

ELOPEMENT IN CINCINNATI.—Last Sunday evening, a lady (wife of one of the Sixth street merchants) eloped from her husband in Cincinnati, leaving an affectionate note, requesting her husband to take good care of a child she left behind, assuring him that the child was his. The only emotion expressed by the bereaved husband was to knock down a geatleman—an intimate acquaintance—who came to sympathise with him in his loss.

Our Parama Correspondence

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. MARYS. | PANAMA, July 20, 1856. | The Public Tranquility Restored—The Passage of the Isthmus Undisturbed—Arrival of English and French Vessels of War-Entertainment to the Hon. Mr. Corwine-The Late Massacre-Measures Taken to Prevent a Recurrence of the Outrage-The Governor of Panama Summoned to Bogota-Result of Mr. Corwine's Mission, &c. Since my last there has been nothing of moment o disturb the tranquility of the public mind. The St. Marys is still kept in a state of preparation to resist and punish any outrage that the people of El Ceniaga" may be led to perpetrate, but it is to be hoped her services in such a capacity may not be required. Everything apparently wears a peaceful spect. Passengers meet with no interruptions in naking the transit, and the public mind seems to have settled down to its usual every day quiet. Panama has been recently visited by three vessels

of war, two French and one English, the former the steamer Sornsier and frigate L'Embuscado, the latter the steam sloop Brisk, neither of which remained long in port. The usual courtesies were extended to them by Captain Bailey of this ship, and returned by them. The authorities of Panama gave an en-tertainment in honor of the Frenchmen, to which invitations were also extended to the officers of this ship, but which were respectfully declined. An entertainment has more recently been given in honor of our Special Commissioner, Hon. Mr. Corwine, by his old friends and admirers, which was attended by the officers of this ship, and at which the best feeling was manifested. I think the selection of Mr. C. a most judicious one for the settlement of this difficulty, as he appears not only to command the respect of the natives, but to be very popular with the foreign portion of the population of Panama. There has but little transpired in regard to the settlement of the matter, but it is natural to suppose, from the steps which this government has taken since his arrival, that they see their error in not having had a sufficient guard stationed at this terminus for the pro-

cient guard stationed at this terminus for the protection of passengers, treasure, &c., heretofore, by their endeavors to make things more secure for the future. There has recently arrived here from the interior a company of troops, who are to remain permanently. People appear to think that there will be no danger for the future to those who are peaceably disposed. Captain Bailey, I think, has acted throughout the whole of this trying difficulty in a firm and dignified manner, and as becomes all those who have the honor to hold so responsible a position. In his correspondence with Governor Fabrya, his tone was that of a man conscious of the strength of his position and the justice of the cause in which he was engaged; at the same time showing an evident wish to settle everything peaceably and without a resort to force.

There is one little circumstance connected with the recent outrage that requires a passing notice I think. Among the passengens per the Illinois at that time, were those of almost every nation. Even among the killed, they were not all Americans, but yet the government of the United States appears to be the only one which has deigned to notice that an unheard of crime has been committed on a great highway of the world, and that too, by a people who, should not a suitable punishment be administered for the first, would take occasion on a less provocation to commit a second barbarity.

would take occasion on a less provocation to commit a second barbarity.

Count Noland, Consul of France, has been removed from this place to Cobija, Bolivia, and a successor appointed to fill his place here. It is to be hoped the Count will find the "climate" of Bolivia "conducive to health," and that he may long live to enjoy the bounty of a grateful government. It is generally believed that the most prominent of those individuals connected with the slaughter of Americans and others here on the 15th April, will escape with a slight punishment—a short imprisonment probably. Col. Garreda, I understand, is very popular with the military, and that Governor Fabrya enjoys the same distinguished regard from the nigger party. A summons has been issued to the Governor to appear at Bogota, which he will be obliged to obey.

to appear at Bogota, which he will be obliged to obey.

Business men in Panama complain bitterly of hard times, which complaints are about as well founded as those of business men in general. There are no sailing vessels in port at present excepting coasters. The steamer Sonora left yesterday with the passengers, &c., per Illinois.

We bear little in regard to the redoubtable Walker. At last advices he was at Leon, awaiting "the good time coming:" he very likely will wait some time. It is said that he is a Christian, and there is no doubt he will have an opportunity of practising one of those greatest of Christian virtues, patience. By the way, we have shipped a man who formerly belonged to his army, one of the Santa Rosa prisoners. His statements do not reflect the highest credit upon some of Walker's subordinates—Schlessinger in particular.

particular.

I sincerely hope we may soon be ordered home.
The climate is not the most healthy in the world in
the region of Panama; although this ship's company
has, thanks to the indefatigable attention of Dr.
Drayton, been almost exempt from the sickness
generally prevalent at this season of the year.

Drayton, been almost exempt from the sickness generally prevalent at this season of the year.

I would mention a slight misprint of names, or rather name, of an officer of this ship, which occurred in your issue of the lat of July.—"Panama Correspondence"—i. e. that of Lieut. Jonett, spelled Jamet in that paper—a trivial matter in itself—but as all men do not know Mr. Jonett, I think it due to him to make this remark.

It is the intention of Mr. Corwine to leave by this steamer. I think he has reason to be satisfied with the result of his mission. More anon.

I have just learned that our Commissioner, Mr. Corwine, is not to leave here on the steamer of the 20th, unless our Minister, Mr. Bouline, shall visit Panama. Mr. Corwine is to proceed to Bogota, doubtless on business connected with his present mission. Our Purser, Geo. H. White, Eaq., leaves on the steamer for the United States, in consequence of ill health.

The company of troops which I mentioned as having recently arrived here, I have understood, are but the "Advance Guard" of a larger force, destined for the protection of the Isthmus.

Our Paris Correspondence PARIS, July 7, 1856.

The Revolutionary Spirit Again Reviving in France-Popular Complaints Against the Existing Order of Things-The Orleanists Stirring up the Embers of Revolt-The Re commendation of the Pension Committee Disregarded by the Legislative Body—Its Political Significance—The Empress at St. Cloud, de., de.
It is certainly not the least among the marvels of

the strange times in which we live that now that Napoleon the Third has fairly carved his way through obstacles which might well have overwhelmed a higher and more commanding mind— that now that he has secured for himself, both at home and abroad, a position of almost unquestioned pre-eminence, his reign should be spoken of with greater confidence than ever as rapidly approaching

its termination.

In a recent letter i made an allusion to this fact before, but the continuance of the feeling I spoke of obliges me to return to the subject. The restless character of the French cannot, it appears, remain any longer quiescent under the apathetic pressure of peace. They seem to be just recovering the breath which the comp d'état of 1851 deprived them of. Then they meekly acquiesced in a disposition of things which rolled them back half a century; but now the shackles upon the press, upon freedom of debate, upon political discussion generally, appear to their eyes in all the naked deformity of their in-

There is something at the bottom of all this not ap parent to the general eye. The fact is, the partisans of the expatriated house of Orleans have been ceaselessly occupied during the last three months in stir ring the slumbering embers of their former fire. The police are on the alert, and it is believed that some arrests have been made, but as yet nothing is known. Still the very singular fact that since the Imperial baptism, in all the principal towns of France the same topic has been mooted and commented on with a vehemence utterly unusual of late, does seem to imply that sinister means have been employed to atimulate it. Go wherever you will, talk with whom you may, you bear nothing but complaints against the chains which fetter the liber. ty of the subject. Against the Emperor personally not a word is uttered; his boundless charity, his invariable affability, his bonhommie, his admirable foreign policy, his improvements, not only of the foreign policy, his improvements, not only of the capital, but of all the great towns in the principal departments of France, his hospitality, his moral example as the head of a family—all are spoken of with commendation, but the better the man, the worse, it is said, are likely to fare the liberties he has appropriated.

"If we go on after the present fashion," it is said, "for fifteen years 2005, every right and privilege.

which we once possessed as Frenchmen, will have irrevocably passed away among the lumber of the past. Now, surely, if ever, is the time to insist on a modification of the present despotic rule, or to turn our faces towards a constitutional menarch, who is even now knocking at the door." Some persons take a boider flight, and say:—"The Emperor has deserved well of his country. He has purged it thoroughly of maladies which were preying upon its vitals. He has infused new life into the weakly and enfeebled frame. He has placed her in her appointed place among the nations of the earth; but he ceases to be the saviour of the State if he appropriate to himself the privileges which she may have misused. Let the country be grateful to the Dictator she chose, but let him retire and give way to the young heir of her ancient kings, who unites in himself the dogma of divine right and that of election by the popular will. If the Count to Paria were now to be returned, giving to the country Pariamentary government, France would, with the impulse she has already received at the hands of her present ruler, take a stand among the nations of the world such as she has never done before, even in her most palmy days, for her position would contain the element of perpetuity, which the imperial dynasty signally fails in. Look around, (it is said), a financial crisis is imminent, and the highest intellects of the country are imprisoned. God, indeed, may protect France, as we say; but we hear another saying also, "aide-toi, et le ciel Unidea."

The London papers will have already informed you, that despite the recommendation of the committee appointed to examine the bill for giving power to the Emperor to bestow pensions of 20,000 francs to the amount of 500,000 francs, on persons of distinguished worth, the Legislature passed the bill in its entirety. But the boldness of the committee, in the objections which it made, is looked upon as a "sign of the times," as a sort of handwriting upon the wall, hidding the Emperor "he has acquired

The Southern Emigrants in Kansas.

The Southern Emigrants in Kansas.

[From the South Carolinan.]

ATCHISON, (K. T.,) June 25, 1856.

Yours of the 4th instant, addressed to General Atchison, has been received, and in the absence of General Atchison from this place. I do, by his request, give such information to his friends in the South as they might degree.

In regard to the expense of getting emigrants to this Territory, I think the last company from Charleston, South Carolina, paid on an average about thirty dollars fair to this place. That, I think, is about a fair estimate of the expense of getting to Kansas from your district. It would be well, however, to have a surplus in the hands of the captain of each company, should anything turn up that would require more funds.

H. B. Addison and Mr. Banks are new at this place. They are well cared for, and are encamped

Kansas Territory, and they will be properly applied, and receipts returned to you if desired. Several contributions sent to General Atchison have been

the cause.

We have over 100 South Carolinians stationed
We have over 100 South Carolinians stationed

the cause.

We have over 100 South Carolinians stationed at this piace, and are doing all in our power to make their stay in Kansas agreeable, and are happy to say that there is no sickness whatever in the camps, ane the boys all seem contented. They are a fine set of men, brave and generous. South Carolina has cause to be proud of her sons in Kansas.

We anticipate a renewal of the difficulties in Kansas before thirty days. Lane is in the upper part of the Territory with 1.500 men from Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois. He avows his intention to revenge the destruction of Lawrence. We will give him a warm reception in this neighborhood. We need money to buy ammanition and provisions. Our men to be effective should be mounted. I hope your district will appreciate the services of the noble souls who are now risking their lives in defence of Southern rights, and see that they are sustained.

All monies sent to Stringfellow and Kelley will be acknowledged in their paper, and a copy sent to the donors. If not in that way, the receipts will be acknowledged by letter.

Gen. Atchison will soon return to this city, and should you desire further information, he will be pleased to give it to you. I remain yours, &c.,

Robert S. Kelley, for Gen. Atchison.

Robert S. Kelley, for Gen. Atchison.

The Scicids Mania—Love and Poverty.—A few years back, and the French government found it necessary to station sentries upon the bridges over the Seine to prevent a constant succession of suicides by drowning, and in like manner the English have caused an iron cage to be placed upon the summit of the monument upon Fish Hill, London, to put a termination to a singular mania for self-destruction, of which that column was the theatre. In like manner, we find ourselves called upon to devise some means of suppressing a suicidal mania which has seized upon our people, who, however, have generally resorted to chemical means to insure self-decase. At the present moment we can hardly open a newspaper without meeting a record of this startling spread of crime, which is not confined to our city, but pervades every section of country. Within the lapse of a few days, the little city of Troy was the scene of two self-murders, almost identical in character, originating from similar motives, and differing in the means taken for the consumation of the deed. Both victims were young girls, who siew themselves from excess of love, which, being unreturned by their former admirers, urged them to the acme of trensied despair. And this misfortune appears to be the ruling cause for the commission of suicides by females. In the cases of the males, a majority of whom are inhabitants of cities, they have appeared to have been impelled to self-murder from the pressure of pecuniary embarnsament, or a firm conviction that the battle of life, when aggravated by the pains of ceaseless and ill-requited labor, was too despersate for a final triumph, and thus exchanged the care and certainty of incessant toil for the uncertainties of an eventful future. A large majority of our suicides are foreigners, who unchered by the kind caresses of friends or relatives, experience more keenly the bitter pangs of poverty and of destitution—Mercury.

ATTEMPT OF A WOMAN TO KILL HER HUSBAND ATTEMPT OF A WOMAN TO KILL HER HUSBAND AND THEN HERSELF.—Just before going to press we learn that an hour or two since a woman attempted to take the life of her husband, Mr. Charles Hedges, residing on Smith street, in the lower part of the city. It seems that Hedges and his wife had lived unhappily together for a long time, and that frequent quarrels have occurred in consequence of her being jealous of his attentions to other women, and she asserts that this forenoon he packed his trunk for the purpose of leaving her and the city, and taking another woman as the partner of his flight. Infuriated by this belief, when he returned to dianer she attempted to take his life with a kunfe, inflicting a severe, though probably not fatal wound in the breast, and then attempted to take her own his by cutting her throat, but was prevented by some of the neighbors, who fortunately happened in at the moment. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the woman, and abe was placed in confinement to moment. A warrant was issued for the arrest of twoman, and she was placed in confinement await an examination. It is not supposed that twomals of either the husband or wife will proceed in Proceeder Adventure, July 76.

St. CATHERINES, C. W., July 15, 1856. A Canada Spa-Canada Feeling Towards the United States-Crops, &c.

You have Point Comfort and Saratoga, and Sha ron Springs, and Niagara, and Newport correspondents, and not a scratch from her Majesty's salt resort and St. Catherine's Bath. Verily, your obiquitous "Our Own" has gone astray somewhere eise than in the cool comfort of a Canada spa-

There is very much here to attract the invalid and interest the American—using this term as ap. plicable to us over the water. For the invalid it is not too much to say that no waters in the whole North bear such records of curative and grateful virtues. Literally, they are a balm, and it is but a merciful commission to bid all hither who are trou-bled with scrofula, dyspepsia and all the evils beir to liver and kidney diseases, and dragging away

Long days of labor And nights devoid of ease. And nights devoid of ease.

Dr. Chilton, of your city, and Dr. Croft, of Toronto, and Dr. Worcester, of Boston, have made minute analyses of this artesian well water. They give its constituents as:

Carbonate of lime,
magnesium, sodium, Iodhe of magnesium, Bromide of do.

Proto-chioride of iroa, Silica and alumina.

Sulphate of lime,
And Dr. Worcester, after a minute reference, gives this summary:

And Dr. Worcester, after a minute reference, gives this summary:—
Here, then, we have a saline compound, containing more medicinal agents than any other known water, combining in its composition the disinfecting, detergent and deobstruent properties of chlorine—the solvent and antacid properties of the alkalies (potash and soda), the stimulating properties of iodine and bromine, and the tonic and invigorating qualities of sulphuric acid and the compounds of iron, rendering this one of the most important and valuable mineral waters yet discovered.

We give these references because the world is so suspicious of adjectives, since the repeal of the Compounds of the minions of the President, that it wants not only the oath but the proof ere it will place faith in promises. Let us add that there is here a magnificent hotel, baths, lovely scenery, the bracing airs which sweep from off Lake Ontario—that Niagara Falls are but twelve miles distant—that St. Catherines is on the Great Western Railroad, only one half hour's ride from the Falls—and we have a programme that Newport or Saratoga may not outwie, either for the invalid or for the pleasure seeker.

The crowd here is large, but not onpressively so

not outvie, either for the invalid or for the pleasure seeker.

The crowd here is large, but not oppressively so. Men and women are gathered from all portions of the Union and the provinces; and in the midst of such an assembly it cannot be but that the ever listening Yankee will have much to interest him, and perchance to open his eyes.

The grain crop (wheat) hereabout is almost an entire loss from the weevil. In this and adjoining sections the fields are said to be a scene of sad ruin. Corn is very backward; but little more is usually planted than the immediate wants of the people demand; hence the loss will not be severely felt. All attention is turned to wheat, and its loss will greatly embarass the farming prosperity of this whole region.

TORONTO, July 25, 1856. Legislative Representative Reform in Upper Can 1da-Qualifications of New Members of Coun il -Effect of the New Law-Morality of Officia's -Populor Reform-Altor Denunciations-Em-barrassment of the Southern Railroay-Frauds on the Government-The Education Question-Sir Allan McNeb's Elevation-The Harvests.

Some time since I advised you of a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council of Canada, rendering it elective. The act to this effect has now been published.

The qualifications required from a candidate are, 1. That he must be a British subject by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years. 2. That he must be possessed of property within the electoral division in which he is a candidate, of the value of eight thousand dollars over and above all charges debts, &c., &c.; or failing this, that he must possess this property elsewhere, and reside in the district. The qualifications for the electors are the same as those for the Legisla-H. B. Addison and Mr. Banks are new at this place. They are well cared for, and are encamped with the Charleston boys in the outskirts of the town. The camp is supplied with provisions by us, who are apportized to distribute out the contributions received from Missouri. So far we have had provisions enough to meet the demand, but we will have to look elsewhere for supplies. Missouri has done nobly! Nearly every fireside in the border counties is represented in Kanass. Her citizens have contributed liberally towards the support of Southern emigrants. In regard in the cost of supporting men six months in the Territory. I am not prepared to state. You can form an idea as well as myself. I think the cost of supporting them here would be about the same as in South Carolina. Send us all the funds you can possibly raise—we need all we can get—and if it does not amount to enough to sustain your emigrants, we will make up the deficiency. Send drafts on St. Louis by mail. Direct all your contributions to Messra. Stringfellow and Kelly, editors of the Squatter Sovereign, Atchison, Kanass Territory, and they will be properly applied, and receipts returned to you if desired. Several contributions sent to General Atchison have been contributions sent the same as the Legislative Assembly, with the slight difference that Legislative Assembly, with the slight difference that

a few more people will have a voice in their election.

I cannot believe that this feature in its constitution will be allowed to continue longer than whe t will be exposed to the common sense of the Legislative|Councillors. The necessity of a California Vigilance Committee is already felt in some of our

large cities. I am certain that if a few of the determined spirits of San Francisco were imported here their salutary influence would be felt in every public departmen either municipal or legislative. We are certainly free from ballot box stuffing and gambling, but bribery, corruption, and all their attendant evils are rife in Canada. The one great law which seems to form the moral code of Canadian authorities, i "Man mind thyself:" and cortainly no people hav ever evinced a greater aptitude for the vigorous ful-

filment of the injunction.

The verdict of the jury has been, in the case of the late fire of Jacques & Hays' factory, that the great damage and loss of life would have been avoid-ed but for the shameful neglect of the Water Com-

since the originals are worth little or nothing, it may be reduced to the pury has been, in the case of the late fire of Jacques & Hays' factory, that the great damage and loss of life would have been avoided but for the shameful neglect of the Water Company, in mot fulfiling their contract with the city, and thereby protecting the lives and properties of our citizens. Since then we have had another of these terrible visitations, in which about \$40,000 worth of property was consumed, which loss is again traced to the wretched water works, several of their hydrants, which were out of order during Jacques & Hays' fire, being still unerpaired.

The reform movement is, however, taking a very decided character throughout the country; the beceessity of new men and new laws is becoming every day more and more sensibly felt by the people of Upper Canada. We had a meeting of the citizens of Toronto on Weinesday evening to petition the Governor to use his perceptive, and dissolve the present Legislature; it was well attended, although that little too much rowdy simp prevailed to make it agreeable. The reformers all through the country are getting up mass meetings, apparently convinced that one or never is the watchword of their party. There is another peculiarity about many of the public offices in Canada, viz.—that the law of bereduction and the public offices in Canada, viz.—that the law of bereduction and the consideration of the different species of from the government, upon this principle, one of which, the principal office in the country are getting up mass meetings, apparently convinced that one or never is the watchword of their party. There is another peculiarity about many of the public offices in Canada, viz.—that the law of bereduction and the protection of the different species of from the government, upon this principle, one of which, the principle, one of which, the principle, one of which the principle, one of which the principle, one of which the principle, one of the principal office in the origination

mising never to do se again, like a bad child after a good shipping, expressing penitence and imploring forgiveness.

The annual meeting of the Northern Railway Company took place on Monday. The present embarrassed condition of the company, financially, is said to have arisen from the beavy expenditure at tendant on opening up steamboat connections with the road last year, and the depressed state of the money market consequent upon the Russian war. The business of the road, however, is in a satisfactory state: measures are in progress for funding the floating debt, and a considerable reduction has been effected in the expenditure. The floating debt of the company amounts to \$509,051 59, from which is to be deducted accounted due to the company, \$60,948 93. The total carnings for three months past have been \$111,745 34; the expenses \$71,932 46—leaving a balance of profit on the quarter of \$39,812 58. There can be little doubt but that if the company was relieved from its most pressing embarrassments it would prove a profitable concern.

The opening up of the great country possessed by us on the north shore of Lakes Hurow and Superior, has afforded many opportunities for jobbing and chizelling; the Montreal Mining Co. have come in for their share of the spoties, having been allowed to purchase from the government a tract of land of over 100,060 acres in extent, at the nominal price of two shillings per acre, oxtensibly on the condition that they ware to be used for mining purposes. It is said that some American speculators have had their share in the acquisition. If they have, they may be congratulated upon their good fortune, as these lands were selected from all others, on the first exploration of the country, as peculiarly valuable for the richness of their ores and their fluness for cultivation. It is perfectly evident that if this system is not stopped the whole splendid heritage which Canada possesses in the Northwestern territory will fall a sacrifice to ambition and corruption.

The High Church and Papist

body.

The latest news from England announces the elevation of Sir Allen McNab, late premier in Canada, to the rank of baronot. He is well worthy of the honor. England is fast learning the importance of her colonies, and is every day becoming more alive to the necessity of a conciliatory and encouraging policy. Thinking men require some other method of government than the ipse dixit of absolute authority.

of government than the ipse dixit of absolute authority.

The weather throughout the week has been of the most favorable character, and the greater part of a large yield of hay has been got under cover, well cured, and in a good state for preservation.

The supply of wheat from farmers has averaged about 3,500 bushels per day; some fluctuation has taken place in prices, last Saturday the average price having been below 7s., but since then they have regained their old level, closing yesterday at the outside figure of 7s. 3d. per bushel, with a prospect of a slight advance. Purchases have been made during the week to the exteat of 10,000 bushels for the Liverpool markets, making in all 80,000 bushels for Liverpool direct this season. It is expected that this wheat will arrive before the new harvest comes into market, and realize the at that time usual high prices.

prices.

New hay has been plenty, prices ranging from \$10 to \$13 per ton. Competition among wool buyers is keen; the ruling price is 10d. for unwashed, and 1s. 3d. a 1s. 4d. for washed.

Counterfeiting. ALARMING EXTENT OF COUNTERFEITING IN THE UNITED STATES—DIFFERENT MODES OF FRAUD— INSECURITY OF OUR PAPER CURRENCY—THE CAUSE OF THE EVIL-REMEDIES PROPOSED.

There seems to prevail an almost universal insttention to the alarming extent of counterfeiting in the United States. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the monstrous evils inflicted are borne by the people as individuals, and not in sections or masses. It is nevertheless true that spurious messy of every description is flooding every avenue of business; Bank Note Detectors are published almost daily to keep record of the rapid increase of bad money. It is notoriously true that no man takes a bank note without first instituting an examination as to whether it be a fraud.

Yet with all these warnings and precautions, bad money circulates, and few persons can boast of never having been "stuck with a bad bill." In order to show more conclusively the alarming extent of this evil, the subjoined facts have been said to form the most reliable list of good and had money. From one of the Bunk Note Reporters are taken the following

The number of banks in the United States whose notes have not been counterfeited or attered, is.

The number of banks in the United States

that nearly two-thirds of the issues of all the banks in the United States have been altered or counterfeited. This number is independent of all thos frauds which have not been discovered, and which, doubtless, exist in great numbers, though they have not been estimated. When it is further taken into consideration that there is a numerous class of banks whose notes are not worth counterfeiting, since the originals are worth little or nothing, might be made to appear that nearly every bank clarge circulation and reliability has had frauds an imitations to vie with the circulation of its genuin

Washington on them. These heads may have been engraved by honest engravers, for apparently honest purposes, so that the counterfeit bill will be reality genuine work.

When this and other causes of frand is subtracted from the list of what is called counterfeit money, it will be seen that the instances are very few where an actual imitation of the genaine plate has been attempted. The great similarity of notes gives an evil disposed person an opportunity to obtain all the separate purts for apparently houset purposes, but when so obtained they can be patched together—clumsily, it is true—but in such a manner as to resemble the original, though they may be characterized, as in the Delector, as "badly done." Many of the bad notes put down in the detectors as counterfeit are in reality genuine work, produced in this manner, which shows obviously a defect in the system of engraving.

ALTRIED NOTES.

This class is doubtless mere numerous in comparison with the others than appears by the table above. The fact is that there are so many of them that volumes could not describe the various single frands of this character which are made. It is only when a steady system of alterations of the names of notes from a particular bank to another is pursued that the detectors take notice of it. For instance, the Citizens' Bank of Washington, was and is a valuless institution, and its notes worthloss. Consequently, the notes were altered to appear as the notes of nearly every Citizens' Bank in the country—and a look at any bank note detector will testify to the fact.

The case was just the same with other Washington Banks which had but a brief existence, whose circulations have almost entirely been devoted to the purposes of alternation. This is a dangerous manner of fraue, as the name of the istate only has to be altered, the remaining lettering and picture work being genuine. The process of altering is very simple—a little alkali will remove the ink from any part of the note, (ther the names or the decommendations. The requisite

a manner with separate parts, totally disconnected, and easily detatched for the purpose of substituting others.

Seurious notes:

This class of notes is taken generally by these least able to afford it, who are no judges of money, and would take a shoemaker's shinplaster in the shape of a bank bill as quick as they would a genuine note. The way that spurious notes are issued is as follows:

The separate devices engraved for good banks are duplicated by engravers and kept for their own use, copies being furnished to other good banks, or such scoundrels as may convince the engravers that they are honest men. The practice of keeping duplicates of all work turnished to banks is legitimate and as ancient as the present system of engraving. Bank note devices are then sold by engravers for the purof pose ornamenting pill labels, checks, drafts, store eards, bills of exchange, &c. Very often these devices are obtained by dishonest men, who arrange them in any accidental form, insert the name of say bank, whether fictitious or known to be good, and are then set afloat by passing them at grocery stores, or other places not likely to contain good judges of money. This class of frauds is not as extensive as the others, but shows how easily the form of bank notes may be obtained for fraudulent purposes.

These bills have already been shown to be dangerous from their liability to be altered to represent the notes of existing good banks, many of whose component parts they often contain. If the plates of a broken bank get into the hands of a counterfeiter, he can use the devices which appear on them either to manufacture spurious notes or to make up part of a genuine plate. If the devices of different banks were not similar, neither a broken bank plate nor the bills would be of use to any one.

Genuine Plates Annual Lanking Law provides for the deposit in the Bank Department of all the "dies, plates and materials" used in the process of engraving a genuine bank note. Let this have engraving establishment in the city, and part

law, and the main cause of the present disorder state of our paper currency. This would preve the issue of what is now called spurious money, as cut off the source of much which is called cou

cut off the source of much which is called counterfeit.

Second. Let the law be so amended as to throw open the business of bank note engraving to competition, and not, as now, to be monopolized by the State Superintendent, whose space dirif can prevent any engraver from engraving a genuine bank note, however much the officers of a bank may desire it. This would create a spirit of emulation among engravers, and wake up the half dosen old fogy engraving establishments who have for years done all the work of the State.

Third. Let it be a criminal set for one bank to imitate another's bill, in any part.

Fourth. Let the notes be engraved with all the work interwoven, so that it cannot be partially abstracted for purposes of alteration.

Fith. Let there be an official list of all the good banks in the State, and let it be a criminal act to publish any "Descotor" which knowingly announces as good any bank which is not legally incorporated. If the law were thus amended, and so as to provide as many securities for the genuineness of the bills in circulation as it does for the soundness of the banks, our paper currency would not be the laughing stock of the world. A successful counterfeit of a Bank of England note was never known. Why cannot American banks have the same security for their issues?

Address of Hon. L. M. Keitt, Address of Hon. L. M. Keitt,

70 THE VOTERS OF THE TRIED CONGRESSIONAL

Address of Hon. L. M. Keitt,

70 THE VORKES OF THE TRIDE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fellow Citizens—I have deemed it my doty to resign my seat in the Congress of the United States, and to appeal to you from the decision of a black republican and abolition majority here. With the circumstances connected with the puniahment of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, by Col. Brooks, you are familiar. My connection with that puniahment has invoked the censure of the dominant majority in the House, and from that resolution of causers I have appealed to my constituents.

It is true, I am indifferent to the ominions of the individual members who passed the resolution; but their recorded act, from their official position, acquires an importance I should by no means attibute to their judgment under other circumstances. You, I am convinced, are indifferent to the individual opinions; but you will feel that when they are impressed upon the records of the country, they, acquire something of gravity. Under all the circumstances, as the expressed disapprobation of the House will live upon the records of our legislastion, I have deemed; if the to you, and just to myself, to transmit with 15 the recorded approbation of my constituents.

I am willing that posterity shall judge between.

transmit with it the recorded approbation of my constituents.

I am willing that posterity shall judge between the disapprobation of a black-republican and abolition majority, and the approbation of my constituents.

I may add, that the Hon. Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, was first embraced in the resolution of censure by the Committee, but was relieved from it by the vote of the House, making it more pointed and emphatic against me, and thereby also confining it to South Carolina. The issue which the Black Republicans have presented I have fell it my duty to accept, and I have transferred it from an Abolition House to my Congressional District.

I have written this address because it would be impossible for me to visit more than one District before the time at which the election is ordered, and because there are also portions of the District which I could not visit with safety at this period of the year. I now remait the whole matter to you, my constituents, for your approval or disapproval.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

Wasungron, 17th July, 1866.

WASHINGTON, 17th July, 1856.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLSANS.—New Orleans sell continues to enjoy the highest health. The mortality of the season, as may be perceived on reference to the returns published premains very low, and as yet there is no signs of the appearance of that disease among us which all abroad bettere massic come to us as surely as the season. As far as barman foresight can judge, for them against a surely as the season. disease among us which all abroad bettere mass come to us as surely as the season. As far as beman foresight can judge, too, there seems no probability that we shall have any sign of it; for the weather, the state of budiess, and the condition of the mind of the community, all seem to be made us to keep it off.—New Orleans Picourne, July 20.